

THE
PRESENT
ESTATE OF SPAYNE,
OR

A true relation of some remarkable
things touching the Court, and Govern-
ment of *Spayne*, with a Catalogue of all
the Nobility, with their Revenues.

Composed by *James Wadsworth*,
Gent. Late Pensioner to his Maiesty
of *Spayne*, and nominated his Cap-
taine in *Flanders*.



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Risberdon, at his Shop, at the signe of
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TO THE RIGHT HO-
nourable the NOBILITY, and
GENTRIE of ENGLAND, addiected
to History, or Trauaile.

Tis not the worth of
the Booke, that hath
made mee presume so
far, as to dedicate it to
Your Honours service,
supposing it a worke, worthy of
Your patronage: for it is Your strong
defence that can ouersway the calum-
nious obloquies of detractors, as also
the worlds malignitie, so as it may take
no iniury. That hath made mee beseech
you, to shadow it vnder your wings, not
esteeming the value of the thing,
but the good mind, and meaning
of the giuer, who is willing to doe as
Eschines did to Socrates, who ha-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

uing nothing meete to gratifie him
withall, gaue euen himselfe, whom
you shall alwayes finde ready,

Your deuoted Seruant,

JAMES WADSVORTH.

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Errata.

- Pag 2. line 25. read *Cacasa* for *Cacava*, *Barrameda* for *Barasmeda*.
Pag 5. line 26. read *Velasos* for *Vecasos*.
Pag 8. line 22. read *Pensaranda* for *Pensiferanda*.
Pag 20. read *Ielues* for *Lelues*.
For other faults I intreat the Reader to correct.
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A
RELATION OF
ALL THE DVKES, GRAN-
des of Spayne, Marquesses,
Earles, Knights of severall Orders,
together with the Arch-bishops, and
Bishops, their severall Titles,
Dignities, Offices, Priviled-
ges and yeerely
Reuenues.



Tedious preamble or a prolix
 exordium is oftentimes rather
 offensive, then any way delect-
 able to the Reader: therefore
 to auoyde occasion of distaste
 in this kinde, I will briefly
 betake my selfe to the relati-
 on of those particulars which
 shall in due order present themselues to the Readers
 view and aspect, and first.

Of the Dukes Grandes of
Spayne.

THE first is the Duke of *San Lucar* the Major, or of *Alpechin*, Earle of *Oliuares*, Lord high Steward to his Maiesty. of *Spaine*, *Sumiller du Corps*, or chiefe Squire to his body; the said Office belongs to the house of *Burgundie*, of which the King himselfe is chiefe. The said Dukes Mansion or dwelling house is in *Siuill*, his estate and reuenues are in *Andalusia*, valued at sixescore thousand Duckets a yeere, besides offices. He is lineally descended from the house of the *Guzmanes*, whose sonne in law (the Marques of *Torall*) is head of the said house, and also one of the *Grandes* of *Spaine*, and master of the Kings horse.

A Duccate is
five shillings
sixpence of
our money.

This said Marques of *Torall* his ancestors did always heretofore refuse all offices, and places of dignity in Court, being expressly forbidden by their progenitors successuely, holding and accounting it an indignity to their Noble pedigree; this being their motto in their scutcheons. *Reyes de nos, y nos node Reyes.* (*Kings come from vs, wee not from Kings*) His house or mansion of antiquity, is in the Kingdome of *Leon*; his reuenues, in former times were not about eight thousand, but now valued at sixty foure thousand Duckets a yeere beside offices.

The Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, Marques of *San Lucar* of *Baframeda*, of *Cacara* in *Affrica*, and Earle
of

of *Niebla* his house and estate are in the Kingdome of *Sinill*, his yeerely reuenues with his fishing of *Tunnie*, are valued at three hundred thousand Duckets a yeare. He is one of the prime branches of the house and family of *Gusmanes*.

This Duke (being once enstalled in his Dukedome) frequents not the Kings Court, but liues in Courtlike state within his owne precinct at *San Lucar* of *Barrameda*: his Father was Generall of the Fleete, *Anno Dom.* 1588. The sonne of this great Duke (by vertue of a dispensation from the Pope) hath married his Aunt, both by father and mother, and tis doubtfull, whether her beauty or riches had greatest power in this vnnaturall coniunction.

The Duke of *Medina Celi*, Marques of *Cogolluda*, Earle of the port of *Saint Mary*: Is chiefe of the familie of *Cerdas*: his Mansion or dwelling house is in *Cogolluda*: his estate in the Kingdome of *Toledo*, and *Sinill*; and by estimation worth foure and forty thousand Duckets a yeere.

This Duke is of the blood Royall of *Castilla*, and layes claime to the Kingdome of *Castilla*, and his accustomed manner is euery yeere vpon Twelveday to deliuer a petition to his Maiesty by right of priuiledge in that behalfe, which petition the King fauourably receiues, and withall answeres in these words, *Nos lo oymas*, *We heare you*: and so referres it to the Councell royall where it ceaseth for the present without any further proceedings in this Case.

The Duke of *Lerma*, Marqués of *Denia*, Earle of *Ampudia*, Lord of the house of *Sandobal*, and *Rojas*; His houses and Mansions are in *Lerma* and *Denia*, his estate and renennewes in *Castilla* and *Valentia*, and are worth two hundred and threescore thousand Duckats a yeare.

This said Duke and his eldest sonne, (the Duke of *Vceda*,) Heire apparant to the Dukedome aforesaid, are both dead and the Duke of *Cea* (grand-child to the Duke of *Lerma* aforesaid, and Lord Lieutenant of *Castilla*, enioyeth all the aforesayd estate which (with his owne) amounteth to three hundred and fourty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The said *Lerma*, perceiuing himselfe disfaoured by the King, procured a Cardinals hat for his owne safety.

And the said Dukes fauourite, Marqués of *Siere*, *Xglefias*, *Don Rodrigo Calderon* (Captaine of his Maiesties Guard) being attainted of high Treason; (according to the accustomed manner of *Spayne*, for execution of such malefactors) had his throat cut in the open Market place at *Madrid*, and all his goods confiscated to the King: amounting to the summe of three millions of Duckets, or rather more. Moreouer his children and successors of his Linage were proclaimed ignoble, and neuer afterwards hereditarie to the aforesaid demeanes.

This Marqués as hee was going to the place of execution, had one going before him with a Bell and a dish in his hand, begging Money for Masses to be said for his soule; saying these words. Doe

good

good for the Soule of this man , who the other day was so rich, and now in so poore and lamentable estate.

The Duke of *Feria* , Marques of *Safrá* , Earle of *Villa Alba* , Chiefe of the family of *Feigueroas* ; his house is in *Safrá* , his estate in *Estremadura* , his rents are fifty thousand Duckets a yeere.

This Dukes Grandmother was of the house of the *Dormars* , heere in *England* , and a Lady of Honour to *Queene Mary* , who was married to King *Philip* , the second of *Spayne* , and the sayd Lady was married to this Dukes Grandfather , at that same time and so went ouer into *Spayne*.

The Duke of *Infantado* , Marques of *Cenete* and *Santillana* , Earle of *Saldana* , Lord of the Royalty of *Manzanares* , Chiefe of the house of *Mendosas* ; his Mansion or dwelling house is in the Citty called *Guadalaxara* , and his estate lies in the Kingdome of *Toledo* , and the mountaines of old *Castilla* : his rents are a hundred thousand Duckats a yeere.

The old Duke is dead and now the young heire enioyes the Dukedome, being some twenty yeeres of age, this is one of the prime Dukes of *Spaine*.

The Duke of *Frias* , Marques of *Berlanga* , Earle of *Haro* , and Lord of the house of the seven Infantes of *Lara* , Constable of *Castilla* , and Iustice-Maior of *Spayne* : Hee is Chiefe of the House of *Velascos* : His house is in the Citty *Burgos* , and his estate in old *Castilla* , in the mountaines of *Biscay* , and the Hilles of *Soria* , His rents are fourescore thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Duke of *Medina Riosecco* Marques of *Modica*, Earle of *Melgar*, Vicount *Cabrera*, in *Catalunia* and *Esterlin*; Admirall of *Castilla*, and chiefe of the house of *Enriques*. His Mansion or dwelling house is in *Valladolid*, and his estate in the prouince of *Campos*, *Catalunia*; and *Sicilia*, his rents are sixscore thousand Duckats a yeare.

This Duke of *Alba*, riding a hawking in the mountaines of *Toledo*, by *Salamanca* disco- uered a Valley amongst the Hills, inhabited by heathenish people, called *Patuecos* and before not knowne which Valley was giuen to him by the King, about twenty yeares since, and these people did adore the Sunne-rising.

The Duke of *Alba* and *Guesca*, Marques of *Coria*, Earle of *Saluatierra*, Vicount of *Saldices*, and Lord of *Valde Corneja*, of the family of the *Toledos*, Countstable of *Nauarre* by inheritance, his Mansions or dwelling houses are in *Salamanca*, and *Alba*: and his estate in old *Castilla*, *Nauarre* and *Andalusia*: His rents are a hundred thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Alcada*, (of the house of *Gansules*, Marques of *Tarifa*, Earle of *Hornos*, Lieutenant or Lord president of *Andalusia*, and Lord chiefe Notarie of the same. He is chiefe of the family of *Rine- ras*, His Mansion or dwelling house is in the City of *Sinill*, and his estate in the same Kingdome; His rents are fourescore thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Alburquerque*, Marques of *Guelma*, and *Culiar*, Earle of *Ledesma*, Chiefe of the family of the *Cuenas*. His house is in *Culiar*, and his estate in old *Castilla*, His rents are fifty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Escalona*, Marques of *Villena*, Earle of *Santistevan*, Lord *Garganta*, Chiefe of the family of *Pacheco*. His houses are in *Toledo* and *Escalona*, and his estate in the Province of the *Muncha* in the Kingdome of *Toledo*. His rents are worth a hundred thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Osuna*, Marques of *Penafiel*, Earle of *Vrenia*, head of the family of *Girones*, Lord chiefe Notarie of *Castilla*. His house is in *Osuna*, his estate in *Andalusia* and old *Castilla*. His rents are fourescore thousand Duckets a yeere.

The Duke of *Arco*, Marques of *Cadiz* and *Lara*, Earle of *Marchena*, chiefe of the family of the *Pances* of *Leon*. His house is in *Seuill*, and his estate in the said Kingdome. His rents are fifty thousand Duckets a yeere.

The Duke of *Bejar*, Marques *Gibraltar*, Earle of *Benalcasur*. Chiefe of the house of the *Sumigas* and *Soto* Major. His Mansion or dwelling house is in *Seuill*, and his estate in the said Kingdome. His rents are threescore and ten thousand Duckets a yeere, this Duke is of the blood Royall.

The Duke of *Gandia*, Marques of *Lombay*, Earle of *Oliba*, head of the family of the *Borjas*. His house is in *Valencia*, and his estate in the same Kingdome: his rents are fifty thousand Duckets a yeere.

The

The Duke of *Cesa*, *Balua* and *Soma*, Marques of *Poca*, Earle of *Cabra*, *Palamos*, and *Oliueto*, Vicount of *Dismacar*, Admirall of *Naples*; High Constable of the Castle of *Ferxo*: He is head of the house of *Cordobas*; His Mansion or chiefe dwelling house, is in *Cordoba*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Naples*, and *Catalunia*. His rents are sixescore thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Maqueda* and *Naxera*, Marques of *Elche*, Earle of *Valentia* and *Trininio*, chiefe of the house of the *Manriques de lara*, and *Cardenas*. His houses are in *Toledo*, and *Naxera*: and his estate in the Kingdome of *Leon* and *Estremadura*: his rents are fourescore and ten thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Segorbe* and *Cardona*, Marques of *Comares*, Lord of *Lucena*, Earle of *Pradas*, Constable of *Arragon*, head of the *Arragones* and *Cardonas*; of the blood Royall of *Arragon*: His house is in *Valentia*, his estate in the said Kingdome *Catalunia* and *Andalusia*: His rents are sixescore thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke *Peniaranda*, Marques of *Banesa*, Earle of *Miranda*, chiefe of the family of the *Auellaneda*, and likewise allied vnto the house of *Saniga*, his house is in *Peniaranda*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: His rents are yeerely fourty thousand Duckets a yeere.

The Duke of *Njar*, his house is in *Saragosa*, and his estate in *Arragon*; his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Duke of *Villa Hermosa*, Earle of *Ribagosa*, of the linage of *Arragones*, his house is in *Saragosa*, and his estate in *Arragon*: His rents are foure and twenty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Beraguas*, Marques of *Jamayca*, Admirall of the *Indies*; allied to the house of *Toledo*: his house is in *Saragosa*: and his estate in *Arragon*, and the *Indies*, estimated to be worth thirty thousand Duckats a yeare besides his Admiralls place, which is worth twenty thousand Duckets a yeere more.

The Duke of *Pastrana*, Prince of *Eboli*, of the house and family of *Silvas* in *Portugall*: this house is in *Pastrana*; his estate in the Province of *Alcarria*, his revenues are worth forty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Duke of *Villa Franca*, is of the house of *Toledo*, but being not desirous to retaine the title of a Duke, assigns it to his sonne, and is only consented with the name *Don Pedro* of *Toledo*. His sonne is Duke of *Fernandina*, Marques of *Villa Franca*, Prince of *Montalban*, and Earle of *Penyamiro*.

This *Don Pedro*, was he that was taken Prisoner comming for *England*, in the yeare 1588. and his sonne

sonne did lately take Saint *Christophers* Iland. Their Mansions or chief dwelling houses are in *Toledo* and *Villa Franca*: and their estates in *Naples* and *Galizia*, valued at fixecore thousand Duckets a yeare.

The reuenues of the Nobilitie were greater in substance vntill Philip, the third banished the Moriscoes out of Spayne, which Moriscoes were the most industrious people in Spayne, and by reason of their banishment the Kingdome is much depopled they being in number above a hundred thousand.

All these are Dukes Grandees in *Spayne*, and hold their priuiledges and dignities successiue by inheritance, and so doe the Constables and Admirals, within the King of *Spaynes* dominions.

Now for their estates & yerely reuenues, none of them can sell, but may (if necessity and occasion require) Mortgage the same for the payments of their debts (by yearely portions) till satisfaction be made, and then the right owner, or his surviving heire, must repofesse the same without any impediment or contradiction.

Another obseruation Concerning these Grandees is, that none of them must be married without the Kings leave and licence: which if they doe obaine, and are married, their espoused Ladies must not loose their virginity within fixe miles of the Kings Court, the first night after they are Married.

Furthermore no Grandee, Nobleman or Gentleman of worth, may be arrested for debt, but must pay their debts as the abovesaid Grandees,

Neither can any stranger be arrested for debt if he can but produce two witnesses, that will be deposed and take their oath, that he is descended from the soynes of Gentle-parents in his native Countrey. Also no Soldiers can be billeted vpon any of the Nobility, nor Gentry of *spayne*.



The Grandees of ITALY which may
at their owne pleasure bee con-
red before the King.

THe Duke of *Paliano*, Prince of *Sonino*, Coun-
stable of *Naples*, of the house and linage of
Colona Romana: His mansion or dwelling
house is in *Rome*, his estate and reuenues are in
the adiacent borders called *Campagna Romana*, and are
valued at a hundred thousand Duckets a yeare.

Marques *Spinola*, chiefe Campmaster of the ar-
mies in *Flanders* and Generall in the *Palatinate*,
Now gouernour of *Millain*: Generall of the King
of *Spayne* forces there, Knight of the Noble order
of the Golden Fleec: his house is at *Genoa*, some
estate of land he hath in *Spayne*, but his greatest re-
uenues are in money, by relation two or three
millions, but not certainly knowne. His sonne
for the reward of his seruice at the *Palatinate*, was
made a Cardinall commonly called Cardinall
Spinola.

This Marques
is Commander
maior of the
Knights of
Santiago in
Castilla: and
of the Coun-
sell of state
and warre.

The Duke of *Braciano*, Lord of the house of *Kr-
vina Romana*, His house is in *Rome*, his estate in the
abovesaid *Campagna Romana* and *Tuscany* and is
worth fourescore thousand Duckets a yeere.

The Prince of *Bisignano* had a faire estate and ma-

ny titles, but now all are come to nothing but a bare title; although hee was heretofore head of the house of Saint *Seberina*: he is called by the name of *Don Tiberio Carafa*.

The Prince of *Malfeta*, of the house of *Gonsaga*, grand Iusticer of *Naples*, Earle of *Guaftala*, and *Campo Bassa*: his house is in *Guaftala*; his estate in *Naples* and *Lombardie*: his rents are seventy thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Prince of *Melfi*, of the house of *Oria*, grear Protomotario or Pronotarie of *Naples*: His house is at *Genova*; and his estate lyeth in the Kingdome of *Naples*: His rents are two hundred thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Prince of *Afinly*, Lord of the house of *Leyba*; his house is at *Naples*, and his estate in the said Kingdome: His rents are fourty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Montalto*, Prince of *Palermo*, is of the family of *Montaña* and *Arragon*: His house is at *Palermo*, and his estate lyeth in the Kingdomes of *Naples* and *Scicilie*: his rents are a hundred and fourty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Terra noua*, Prince of *Cusfelbistrano*, is of the house and family of *Zallania* and *Arragon*; his house is at *Palermo*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Scicilie*: His rents are seventy thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Pescara* and *Vasto*, is of the house and family of *Analus*, his house is at *Naples*, and his estate in the same kingdome: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Sexto*, of the family of *Spinola*, his house is at *Genova*, his estate in the Kingdome of *Naples*: his rents are seuen thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Duke of *Monteleon*, is of the house and family of *Pinatelo*, his house is in the City of *Naples*, and his estate in the same Kingdome and *Calabria*: his rents are fourty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Prince of *Castillon*, of the house and family of *Gonsaga*, his house is at *Castillon*, and his estate in *Lombardie*: his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Duke of *Salmoneta*, is of the family of *Gaetana*, his house is in *Rome*, and his estate neere thereunto adioyning, his rents are thirty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Prince of *Butera*, is of the House of *Brangisfort*, His house is in *Palermo*, and his estate not farre distant from it: his rents are fourescore thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Prince of *Salmona*, is of the house of *Burgense*, His house is at *Rome*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Naples*, his rents are twenty thousand Duckets a yeare.

Marquesses Grandes of Spayne.

THe Marques of *Astorga*, Earle of *Trastamara* and *Santa Maria*, of the house of *Villa Lobos*, head of the linage of *Oseiros*, hee hath his house in *Astorga*, and his estate in the kingdome of *Leon*, and in the Prouince of *Campos*: his rents are fourty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Aguilar*, Earle of *Castemda*, is of the house of *Manriques* of *Lara*: his house is in *Aguilar*, his estate in *Leon*, and his rents are foure and thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Mondesar*, Earle of *Tudilla*, of the linage of *Mendofas*: his house is in *Mondesar* and his estate in the Prouince of *Alcarria*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Pliego*, is of the house of *Aguilar*, hee holdes his mansion or dwelling house in *Cordoba*, and his estate is in *Alcarria* and *Andalusie*, his rents are a hundred thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Veles* and *Molina* *Abolamado*, or Lieutenant of *Murcia*, is of the house of *Fajardos*; His house and his estate are in *Murcia*, and his rents are fixe and fourty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Santa Cruz* or the *Holy-Crosse*, is of the house of *Bacan*: His Mansion or dwelling house is in the *Viso*, his estate in *Andalusia*: and his rents are thirty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The

The Marques of *Velada*, of the linage and house of *Toledo* and *Anila*, His house is in *Anila*, his estate in the Kingdome of *Toledo*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckets a yeare.

Of the Earles Grandes of Spayne.

THE Earle of *Benaucense*, Duke of *Villaon*, Earle of *Luna* and *Mayorga*. He is of the house of *Pimentele* and holds his mansion or dwelling house in *Valladeli*; his estate is in *Campos* in the Kingdome of *Estremadura*: and his rents are a hundred thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Lemus* and *Andrada* Marques of *Sarria*, Earle of *Villalba* of the house of the *Castres*: His mansion or dwelling house is in *Monforte Delemus*, his estate in *Galicia*: His rents are fifty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Oropesa*, and *Deloptosa* Marques *Garandilla* Lord of *Cebolla*: hee is of the house and linage of *Toledo*. His Mansion or chiefe dwelling house is in *Oropesa*, his estate lyeth in the Kingdome, of *Toledo*. His rents are seuentie thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Albadelista* is of the linage of the *Enriques*: His mansion house is in *Camora*, and his estate in old *Castilla*. His rents are thirty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The

The Earle of *Altamira*, is of the house and lineage of *Moscoso*: his mansion or dwelling house is in *Altamira*: his estate in *Galicia*, his rents two and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Monterrey*, is of the house of *Sunigas*, his house is in *Salamanca*, his estate in *Galicia*, his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Marquesses of Spayne,
which are not
Grandees.

*This Marques
 was lately
 made a Grande*

THE Marques of *Ayamonte*, of the lineage of *Sanl-gas*, and *Soto Mayor*; his house and estate are in *Sinill*: and his rents six and twenty thousand Duckats a yeere.

The Marques of *Tauara*, of the house of *Pimenteles*, his house is in *Valladolid*; his estate in old *Castilla*: and his rents sixteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Carpis* Earle of *Armuz* of the house of *Haró*; his mansion or dwelling house is in *Carmona*: his estate in *Andalusia*, and his rents are foure and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Camarasa*, Earle of *Ricla*, of the house of *Cebos*; his house is in *Valladolid*, and estate in *Aragon*: and his rents are five and forty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The

The Marques of *Cortés*, of the linage and house of *Toledo*, his house is in *Cortés*, his estate is in *Nauerra*: his rents are fifteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Montemayor*, of the linage and stocke of *Silba*, he hath his house in *Monse-mayor*; his estate in the Kingdome of *Toledo*, and his rents are eighteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Montesclaros* of the linage of *Mendosas* he holds his chiefe house for residence in *Guadalaxara*: his estate lyeth in the Prouince of *Alcarria*, and his rents are fixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Nauas*, Earle of *Risco*, is of the house and linage of *Anilas*, hee hath his mansion or chiefe dwelling house in *Anila*, and his estate is in *Aquella Comarca*: his rents are fixe and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Stapa*, of the centurions of *Genoua*, hath his house in *Sinill*, and his estate in the same Kingdome: his rents are fifty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Caracena*, of the linage of *Carillos* and *Toledo*, holds his house in *Caracena*, and his estate in *Castilla*: his rents are fixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Malpica*, of the linage of the *Riuera*s, holdes his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Toledo*: his rents are fourty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Ladrada*, of the lineage and house of *Cuebas*, holdes his house in *Ladrada*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Murcia*: His rents are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques *Canete*, of the lineage and house of *Mindofas*, holds his house in *Cuenca*, and his estate in *Aquella Comarra*: his rents are thirty foure thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Falces*, of the house of *Peralta*, hath his Mansion house in *Munilla*, and his estate in *Naharra*: his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Aytona*, of the house of *Moncada* and *Gardona*, holdeth his chiefe mansion in *Valencia*, and his estate in the said Kingdome, his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Deluallé*, of the house and family of *Fernan cortes*, his house is in *Mexico*, in the West Indies, and his estate lyeth in *Nova Hispania*, new *Spaine*; his rents are seuentie thousand Duckats a yeere.

The Marques of *Fromista*, of the lineage of *Enríquez*, his house is in *Fromista*, his estate in *Campos*; His rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Cerralbo*, of the house of *Toledo*, and *Pachecos*, hath his mansion house in *Cerralbo*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Ardales* and *Algama*, of the house of *Guzmanes*, hath his house and estate in *Semill*: and his rents are thirty fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Piobara*, of the house of *Sandas*, hath his mansion house in *Salamanca*, and his estate in old *Castilla*; his rents are fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Veteta*, of the house of *Cardenas*, his house is in *Lerena*, and his estate in *Estremadura*; his rents are fiftene thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Alcanisas*, of the house of *Mauriques* and *Almansas*; hath his house in *Alcanisas*, and his estate in old *Castilla*; his rents are fiftene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Anila Fueme*, of the house of *Canigas*, hath his house in *Anila Fueme*, and his estate in old *Castilla*; his rents are eightene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Atora*, of the house of *Villas*, hath his house and estate in *Toro*, and his rents are sixtene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Villa Mauriques*, of the house of *Sanigal*, his whole estate is in old *Castilla*; and his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Danfarote*, Lord of *Fuerre Ventura*, of the house of *Rossas* and *Herrerias*; his house and estate are in the *Canarias*; his rents fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Amion*, of the house of *Velascos* and *Herrera*, hath his house in *Amion*, and his estate in *Castilla*; his rents are two and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Quatitue*, of the house of *Cordonas*, hath both his house and estate in *Andalucia*; and his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

Late Ambassa-
dor in England
lately dead.

The Marques of *Yusofo*, of the lineage of the *Mendosas*, hath his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in *Castilla*; and his rents are twenty thousand Duckets a year.

The Marques of *Villar*, of the lineage of *Pimimeles* and *Saniga*, hath his house and estate in *Castilla*; and his rents are fixe and twenty thousand Duckets a year.

The Marques of *Iodan*, of the house of *Carana jales*, he hath his house in *Iodan*, and his estate in *Andalusias*; his rents are ten thousand Duckets a year.

The Marques of *Salinas*, of the house of *Velascos*, hath his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in the *Indies*; his rents are fifty thousand Duckets a year.

The Marques of the *Valles*, of the house *Acunia*, hath his house and estate in old *Castilla*, and his rents are sixteen thousand Duckets a year.

The Marques of *Flores de Avila*, of the house of *Cunigas*, hath his house in *Salamanca*, and his estate in old *Castilla*; his rents are eight thousand Duckets a year.

The Marques of *Pobor*, of the house of *Anilas* and *Guzmanes*, hath his house and estate in *Andalusia*; and his rents are sixteen thousand Duckets a year.

The Marques of *Pardos*, of the house of *Cerdas*, hath his house in *Toledo*, his estate in *Castilla*, and his rents are thirty thousand Duckets a year.

The Marques of *Mirabel*, of the house of *Anilas*, hath his house in *Placencia*, and his estate in *Placencia*; his rents are fourteene thousand Duckets a year.

The

The Marques of *Guardia*, of the house of *Mejas*, his house is in *Guardia*, and his estate in *Andalusia*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Almacan*, Earle of *Monteagudo*, hath his house in *Almacan*, and his estate in olde *Castilla*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Moya* of the house of *Fuchecos*, and Lord of the houses of the said hath his house in *Valentia*, and his estate in *Caceres*: his rents are sixteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Fuente*, of the house of *Sandobal*, hath his whole estate in *Andalusia*, and his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Eugena*, of the house of *Cerdas*, hath his whole estate in *Leon*, and his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques *Calanda*, of the house of *Alafones*, in *Aragon*: his rents are foure thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Nauarres*, of the house of *Borjas*, hath his house and estate in *Valentia*: and his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Almenara*, Earle of *Coreptana*, his house and estate are in *Valentia* and *Castilla*: his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Villamizar*, of the house of *Rojas*, and *Sandobal*, his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

This Marques is now a Grande and the cheife of the order of Montella.

The Marques of *Loriana*, his house is in *Anila*, and his estate in *Castilla*, and his rents are worth ten thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Orani*, of the lineage of *Silva*, his whole estate is in *Cardena*, and his rents are tenne thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Tabara*, of the house of *Pimentelas*, hath his house in *Valladolid*, and his estate in *Castilla*: his rents are worth sixtene thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Ielbez*, of the house of *Pimentelas*, his whole estate is in *Castilla*: and his rents are twelve thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Marques of *Malagon*, Earle of *Villa Lonso*, of the house of *Villas*, his house is in *Zoro*, and his estate in *Castilla*: his rents are fixe and thirty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earles of Spayne, which are Grandes.

THE Earle of *Salinas* and *Ribadco*, Duke of *Villa Franca*, of the lineage of *Silva*: hath his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in *Galicia*, *Vizcaya* and *Naples*: his rentes are thirty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Aguilar*, Lord of *Cameros*, of the house of *Arelanos*: hath his house in *Aguilar*, his estate

estate in *Rioja*, and his rents are fifteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle *Aranda*, of the house of *Burreas*, hath his house in *Saragosa*, and his estate in *Aragon*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Almenara*, in *Valentia*, his rents are fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Alcaudete*, of the house of *Cordonas*, hath his house in *Alcaudete*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Cordona*: his rents are eighteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Albaida*, of the house of *Milanes*, in *Valentia*, his rents are fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Aymon*, of the house of *Cordonas* and *Leon*, hath his house in *Cordona*, and his estate in *Granada*: his rents are fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Debelchite*, of the house of *Ysares*, hath his house in *Valentia*, and his estate in *Arragon*: his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Castellar*, head of the house of *Sahabedras*, his house and estate are in *Seuilla*, and his rents are sixteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Castro*, of the house of *Atendosas*, hath his house in *Castro*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Cisneros*, of the house of *Siluas*, hath his house in *Toledo*, and his estate in *Alcarria*: his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Chuchon*, head of the house of *Bonadillas*, hath his house and estate in *Toledo*: and his rents are forty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The

The Earle of *Corunna*, of the house of *Mendozas*, hath his house in *Guadalaxara*, and his estate in *Alcarria*: his rents are tenne thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Fuensalida*, Marques of *Valcarrota*, of the house of *Ayalas*, hee hath his house in *Toledo*, and his estate in that Kingdome *Estremadura* and *Andalusia*, his rents are seuentie thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Gelbes*, of the house of *Portugals*, hath his house in *Seuill*, and his estate in *Castilla*: his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Gomera* of *Ayales*, *Suares*, and *Castilla*, his house and estate are in the *Canaries*: his rents are foureteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Guzra*, of the house of *Pachecos* and *Castillas*, hath his house and estate in new *Castilla*: his rents are fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

Or chiefe post
Master.

The Earle of *Villamediana*, of the house of *Tariss*, *Correo Mayor*. Hath his house in *Valladolid*, his estate in *Andalusia*, and his rents are fourescore thousand Duckats a yeare with his office.

The Earle of *Fuentes*, of the house of *Heredias*, his house is in *Caragosa*, and his estate in *Arragon*, his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Medillen* of the house of *Portocarreiros*, hath his house in *Medillen*, and his estate in *Estremadura*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Ciruela*, of the house of *Velascos*, hath his house in *Rea*, his estate in old *Castilla*, and *Andalusia*: his rents are foureteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The

The Earle of *Morata*, of the house of *Lunas*, hath his house in *Caragosa*, his estate in *Atragon*: his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeere.

The Earle of *Casarnubios* of the house of *Chazones*, hath his house and estate in *Toledo*: and his rents are fixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Onate*, of the house of *Guebaras*, hath his house in *Onate*, and his estate in *Guipuzcoa*: his rents are eighteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Puebla*, of *Maestre*, of the house of *Cordonas*, his house is in *Lerena*, and his estate in *Estramadura*: his rents are fixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Orgaz* of the house of *Ayalas* and *Mendosas*, hath his house in *San-tollala* and his estate in the kingdome of *Toledo* and *Vizcaya*: his rents are eighteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Palma*, of the house of *Portocarreros* hath his house in *Hecija*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Cordeba*: his rents are foureteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Pliego*, of the house of *Carrillos*, hath his house in *Guadalaxara*, and his estate in *Cuenca*, his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Punio en rostro*, of the house of *Arias*, hath his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in the Kingdome of *Toledo*: his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Paredes*, of the house of *Maurriques*, hath his house in *Paredes*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are fixeteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Salazar*, of the house of *Relascos*, hath his whole estate in old *Castilla*; and his rents

are twelve thousand Duckats a year.

The Earle of *Ribadabia*, of the house of *Mendofas*, hath his house in *Valladolid*, and his estate in *Galicia*: his rents are ten thousand Duckats a year.

The Earle of *Saffago*, of the house of *Arragon*, hath his house in *Caragosa*, and his estate in *Arragon*: his rents are sixteene thousand Duckats a year.

The Earle of *Santistewan*, chiefe of the house of *Venauides*, hath his house in *Vbeda*, and his estate in *Gaen*: his rents are fifteene thousand Duckats a year.

The Earle of *Galues*, of the house of *Cerdas*, hath his house and his estate in *Galicia*: and his rents are fixe thousand Duckats a year.

The Earle of *Varajas*, head of the house of *Sapasas*, hath his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in *Aquel-la-Comarca*: his rents are thirty thousand Duckats a year.

The Earle of *Nieua*, of the house of *Enriquez*, hath his house in *Nieua*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rentes are twenty thousand Duckats a year.

The Earle of *Ayamor* and *Fernandina*, Duke of *Villa Real* in the Kingdome of *Naples*: and of the house of *Diaguez*: hath his house and his estate in *Vizcaya*: and his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a year.

The Earle of *Ladofa*, of the house of *Mendofas* and *Nauarros*, hath his whole estate in *Nauarra*: and his rents are nine thousand Duckats a year.

The Earle of *Cantillana*, of the house of *Vicentelos*, hath his house in *Cewill*, and his estate in *Andalasia*: and his rents are twentie thousand Duckats a year.

The

The Earle of *Aninover*, of the house of *Leynas*, hath his mansion or chiefe dwelling house in *Toledo*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Castilla*, of the house of *Abellanedas*, hath his house in *Aranda*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: and his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Villa-nueva* of *Anudo*, of the house of *Villos*, hath his whole estate in old *Castilla*: and his rents are eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Arcos*, of the house of *Figueras* and *Mendosa*, hath his whole estate in that Kingdome of *Toledo* and *Andalusia*, his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Puebla* and *Montalban*, of the house of *Telles* and *Girones*, hath his house in *Puebla*, and his estate in *Toledo*: his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Baylen*, of the house of *Ponces* of *Leon*, hath his house in *Baylen*, and his estate in *Andalusia*: his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Ossorno*, of the house of *Mamriques*, hath his house in *Ossorno*, and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are sixteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Graxal*, of the house of *Vegas*, hath his house in *Graxal*, and his estate in *Campos*: his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Villamor*, of the house of *Albrados*, hath his house in *Madrid*, and his estate in *Castilla*: his rents are two and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Villanor*, of the house of *Guzmanes*, hath his house and estate in *Castilla*: and his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Villastor*, of the house of *Enriques*, hath his whole estate in *Castilla*: and his rents are eight thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Fuenti-duenia* of the house of *Lunas*, hath his house in *Fuenti-duenia*, and his estate in olde *Castilla*: his rents are twelue thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Fuensaldana*, of the house of *Viveros* and *Lunas*, hath his house in *Valladolid*: and his estate in old *Castilla*: his rents are ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle is
now a Grande
of Spayne.

The Earle of *Mayalden*, Prince of *Esquilache*, of the house of *Borjas*, hath his whole estate in the Kingdome of *Naples*: and his rents are thirty thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Fuente elsauro* of the house of *Dezas*, hath his house and estate in *Toro*: and his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Salba-sierra* of the house of *Ayalas* and *Sarmientos*, hath his whole estate in *Galicia*: and his rents are fixeteene thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Villa-alba* of the house of *Ayalas*, hath his house and estate in *Toledo*: and his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Gondomar*, of the house of *Sarmientos* and *Acunia*: hath his house and estate in *Galicia*, and his rents are nine thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Earle of *Penaranda*, of the house *Bracamonte*; hath his house in *Penaranda*, and his estate in old *Castilla*, his rents are eight thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Villa-longa*, of the house of *Franquesa*; hath his house in *Villa-longa*, and his estate in old *Castilla*; his rents are fixe thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Villar*, of the house of *Torres*, and *Portugall*; hath his house in *Iaen*, and his estate in the same Prouince: his rents are nine thousand Duckets a yeare.

The contrary of their means in respect of their offices and privileges is not knowne and therefore cannot well be exactly determined, but they are thought to exceed the *Comendados* in all respects of their Dignities and revenues of their offices.

The Earle of *Villaur*, of the house of *Guzmanes*, hath his house and estate in *Castilla*: and his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a year.

The Earle of *Villaflo*, of the house of *Enriques*, hath his whole estate in *Castilla*: and his rents are eight thousand Duckets a year.

The Earle of *Fuenti-duenia* of the house of *Lunas*, hath his house in *Fuenti-duenia*, and his estate in olde *Castilla*: his rents are twelue thousand Duckets a year.

The Earle of *Fuencaldana*, of the house of *Vineros* and *Lunas*, hath his house in *Valladolid*: and his estate in olde *Castilla*: his rents are ten thousand Duckats a year.

This Earle is
now a Grande
of Spayne.

The Earle of *Mayalden*, Prince of *Esquilache*, of the house of *Borjas*, hath his whole estate in the Kingdome of *Naples*: and his rents are thirty thousand Duckets a year.

The Earle of *Fuente elsauc* of the house of *Dezas*, hath his house and estate in *Toro*: and his rents are twelue thousand Duckats a year.

The Earle of *Salba-sierra* of the house of *Ayalas* and *Sarmientos*, hath his whole estate in *Galicia*: and his rents are sixteene thousand Duckets a year.

The Earle of *Villa-alba* of the house of *Ayalas*, hath his house and estate in *Toledo*: and his rents are twenty thousand Duckats a year.

The Earle of *Gondomar*, of the house of *Sarmientos* and *Acunia*: hath his house and estate in *Galicia*, and his rents are nine thousand Duckats a year.

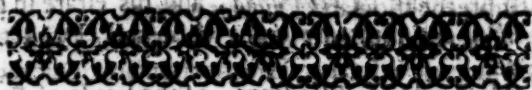
The

The Earle of *Penaranda*, of the house *Bracamonte*, hath his house in *Penaranda*, and his estate in old *Castilla*, his rents are eight thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Villa-longa*, of the house of *Franquesa*; hath his house in *Villa-longa*, and his estate in old *Castilla*; his rents are fixe thousand Duckets a yeare.

The Earle of *Villar*, of the house of *Torres*, and *Portugall*; hath his house in *Jaen*, and his estate in the same Prouince: his rents are nine thousand Duckets a yeare.

The certainty of their incomes in respect of their offices and privileges is not knowne and therefore cannot well be truly determined, but they are the more to be desired, in all respects to the Dignities and revenues of their offices.



*The Constables of
Spayne.*

1. **T**HE Constable of *Castilla*, the Duke of *Frisia*.
2. The Constable of *Aragon*, the Duke of *Cardona*.
3. The Constable of *Nauarra*, the Duke of *Alba*.
4. The Constable of *Naples*, Earle of *Palermo*.

The certainty of their meanes, in respect of their offices and priuiledges is not knowne and therefore cannot well bee truely determined; but they are thought to exceed the Admiralls in all respects both of Dignities, Priuiledges and reuenues of their offices.

*The Admiralls of
Spayne.*

THE Duke of *Medina of Riofeco*, Admirall of *Castilla*, his reuenues of office are five and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

2. The brother to the Duke of *Infantado*, Bishop of *Signenca*,

Siguens, is Admirall of *Aragon*, his office is valued at eighteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

3 The Admirall of *Valencia*, his estate and reuenues by office are valued at sixteene thousand Duckers a yeere.

4 The Duke of *Beragnas*, Admirall of the *Indies*, his estate and reuenues by office are valued at twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

*The Lords Lieutenants or Presidents
of Spayne, commonly called
Adelantados.*

1. **T**He Duke of *Lerma* and *Zea Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant of *Castilla*, his reuenues of office are worth fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

2. The Duke of *Alcala-Adelantado* of *Andalusia*, his office is valued at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Marques of *Velez-Adelantado* of *Murcia*, his office is worth seauen thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Cardinall and Arch-bishop of *Toledo-Adelantado* of *Cacerla*, his reuenues are included in his Arch-Bishoppricke, as appertaining to the same.

The Adelantado of *Galicia*, his reuenues by office are fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Prince of *Ascoli*, Adelantado of *Canaria* his place by office is valued at foure thousand Duckats a yeare.

Viscounts



*Vicountes of Spayne and the value
of their Lordships, of which they
are Vicounts.*

OF *Toriza*, at foure thousand Duckats a yeare.
Of *Peralta*, at foure thousand Duckats a
yeare.

Of *Rosa*, and Earle of *Aranda*, at fixe thousand Duc-
kats a yeare.

Of *Sol*, Vicount of *Castros*, at eight thousand Duc-
kats a yeare.

Of *Disnajar*, and Duke of *Sesar*, at eight thousand
Duckats a yeare.

*Archbishops and Bishops of Spayne,
and their yearely
Demeanes.*

FIRST, the *Infanto Don Ferdinando*; third brother to
the King of Spayne, is Cardinall of *Toledo*, Pri-
mate and Metropolitane of all Spayne, and next vnto
the Pope, thought to bee the greatest Prelate in all
Christendome for wealth and Dignities: insomuch
that his Reuenues are thought to bee worth not so
little, as foure hundred thousand Duckets a yeere.

Don

Don Alphonso, in his time of reigning did Conquer *Toledo*, with the sword from the Moores, in the yeare 1083. and was the first King that established this Arch-Bishoprick, in this great state and estate; and since his time, it hath beene much enriched by the large bounty of Kings and many Noble men of *Spayne*, insomuch that now besides the Primacie, and Chauncery of *Castilla*, it hath beene in great Credite and authority throughout all *Europe*, and is serued with foureteene Dignities and Channons, with Prebends: Fifty Portionists and other extraordinary Channons, besides Chaplaines, Priests, Clearks, Chaunters, and other Officers that haue stipends or fees, at the least sixe hundred. Besides it is exceeding rich in Plate.

The Archbishop of *Seuill*, his estate is valued at a hundred thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Sant-Iago*, at fourescore thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Valentia* at fifty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Granada*, at seuen and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Burgos*, at forty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Saragosa*, at thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Taragona*, at five and thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Compostella*, at twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.



*Bishops within the Precincts and
Jurisdiction of Toledo,
Their yearely Renenues.*

THE Bishop of *Guenca*, is worth in estate fifty thousand Duckats a yea. e.

Of *Siguenta*, at fifty thousand Duckets a yeare.

Of *Osma*, at thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Cordoba*, at forty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Iaen*, at twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Segonia*, at fixe and twenty thousand Duckets a yeare.

Of *Anila*, at four and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of Seull.

THE Bishop of *Malaga*, his estate is worth thirty thousand Duckats a yeere.

Of *Cadiz*, at fiftene thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Canaria*, at twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Of Granada.

THE Bishop of *Almeria*, is worth fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Guadix*, at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Of Valentia.

THE Bishop of *Cartagena*, is worth tenne thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Orignela*, at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Segorbe*, at tenne thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Balbastro*, at fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Of Burgos.

THE Bishop of *Caloborra*, is worth twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Palentia*, at fixetene thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Pamplona*, at thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.



*Bishops within the Precincts and
Jurisdiction of San-Diogo,
Their yearely Renenues.*

THE Bishop of *Coria*, is worth foure and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Astorga*, at twelue thousand Duckets a yeare.

Of *Samora*, at twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Salamanca*, at twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Oriente*, at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Tuy*, at foure thousand Duckets a yeare.

Of *Vadajo*, at fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Lugo*, at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Cindad-Rodrigo*, at twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Bishop of *Calahorra*, is worth twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Palencia*, at sixteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Trampolun*, at thirty thousand Duckats a yeare.

THE Bishop of *Lerida*, is worth tenn thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of

Of *Tortosa*, at foureteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Barcelona*, at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Girona*, at twelue thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Vrgel*, at seuen thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Piquis*, at five thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Caragosa*.

THe Bishop of *Taragona*, is worth fixe thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Tala*, at eight thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Guesca*, at ten thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Valaastro*, at nine thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Albacarin*, at six thousand Duckats a yeare.

**These following are exempted
and free of themselves.**

THe Bishop of *Leon*, is worth foureteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Obiedo*, foure and twenty thousand Duckats a yeare.

Of *Kallodelid*, at foureteene thousand Duckats a yeare.

The Bishoppricke of *Placentia* although it fall vacant in the Popes moneth of Election, yet not withstanding it is at the Kings disposal: where yee are to note that the King of *Spayne*, and the Pope, doe diuide the yeare betwene them by Monethly course, for the donation of Bishoppricks and other Spirituall linings: but yet this of all the rest is excepted to bee only in the Kings gift, although it happen to fall voyd in the Popes moneth.

Now vpon the election of any Bishop, either by the King or the Pope, the sayd Bishop must enter into bond to pay such yeerely pensions as hee shall be appointed by the King or the Pope, which of themsoeuer giue his Bishoppricke.

These Pensions doe most commonly amount vnto a third part of the Bishops yeerely reuenues, and must bee payd to such persons as they shall thinke fitting to receiue the same.

These Pensioners must be apparrelled in blacke, and vnmarried, and so must continue: some of them are of Gentle birth, and education, and must be well disposed to Piety, and Religion, vpon which approbation they are admitted.

Knighte



*Knights of the Noble Order
of the Golden-
Fleece.*

P*Hilip*, Duke of *Burgundie*, and Earle of *Flann-*
ders, was the first Institutor of this order, in
the tenth year of his Dukedome, vpon an
oath which he had taken to wage war with the Infidells of *Siria*, and to conquer *Iury*.

This said order had (for Patron and Protector) Saint *Andrew*; and the remembrance of this Order was and is to bee solemnized for the space of three dayes together once euery year.

The first day of which solemnity the Knights of that order were to be apparelled with Scarlet, or red coloured Robes, in token that Heauen is purchased by effusion of blood and Martyrdome.

The second day they were to bee clothed in blacke, representing mourning for the defunct, which haue dyed in the warres.

The third day they were to be clad with White Vestures, in honour of the purity of the Virgine *Mary*.

These

These Knights (to shew that they are distinguished from other orders of Knighthood) doe weare a Chayne of Gold made after the fashion of *Fuzells*, with a Fleeced Ramme, hanging at it.

The King of *Spayne*, is chiefe of this Order, as he is head of the house of *Burgundie*.

There are foure and twenty Knights in number of the said order, which are Princes of the most Noble families, in *Burgundie*, *Spaine*, *Flanders* and *Netherlands*.

In *Spaine*, *Charles* the Kings Brother and the Duke of *Alba*, The Duke of *Osuna*, the Duke of *Arcos*, The Duke of *Escalona*, The Duke of *Medina*, *Sidonia*, The Duke of *Bejar*, the Duke of *Cardona*, and the Marques of *Pescara* and *Bassas*.

In *Italy*, Marques *Spinola*, and other noble Princes.

In *Germanie*, Diuerse of the house of *Austria*, and other Princes, as the Duke of *Banaria*, and the Duke of *Nabourke*.

In *Flanders*, the Duke of *Ascott*, and some others.

Knights of the Order of Saint James.

The Master and chiefe of this Order, is the King of *Spayne*, as annexed to his Crowne, and hee is

is the onely perpetuall Governour and administrator of the same order.

The originall cause of the institution of this Order, was, to secure those which went in Pilgrimage to *Santiago* in *Galicia*, who in former times had beene much oppressed and molested by the Moores. Also the Nobility of *Spayne*, did ioyne with the Monkes of *Saint Augustine*, for the establishing of that Order: and they did get it Confirmed by Pope *Alexander*, Anno. 1175. The principall agent for the obtaining of this Confirmation was *Pedro Fernandes de Puente O Fuente Calada*, who afterwards was Master of the said Order.

This order hath ninety foure Lord-ships, or Dignities belonging to it of different reueneues, but in all they are worth three hundred thousand Duckets a yere.

These Dignities are bestowed (vpon certaine Knights of the said Order) (by the King) according to his fauour, and their desertes.

The Patron of this Order is *Santiago*, and they are governed by the rule of *Saint Augustine*.

The badge by which the Knights of this Order are knowne, is a Crosse made of red Veluet in the fashion of a sword.

When any Knight of this Order, is Enstalled, it is performed with great solemnity; the Master of the Order, inuesting him with a white Robe (or his deputy in his absence) and giuing vnto him a Sword, the rest of the Knights alwayes giuing their attendance at the performance of such actes.

The Present Estate

This is done at some Church or religious House, belonging to the Patron of the same Order.

These Knights (in case of necessity) are bound to serue their King in the Warres seven yeares, vpon his Maiesties commaund, and so are the Knights of all other Orders.

Knights of the Order of Calatraua.

OF this Order his Maiefty of *Spayne* is head, as he is of the Order aforesaid.

To this Order, doe belong fifty Lordships or dignities: but in regard some of them are but of small allowance, two of them are ioyned together, so that now they are bestowed but vpon five and thirty persons: the yearely reuenues of all doe amount vnto a hundred and twenty thousand Duc-kets a yeare; and they obserue the rule of Saint *Benedict* as their Patron. This order had its begin-ning, *Anno*, 1158 in the time of the King *Don San-cho* the desired.

The badge whereby these Knights are known, is a red Crosse with a wauing or cheuerne circle about it.

Knights



Knights of the Order of
Alcantara.

THE King is likewise Master of this Order and vnto it are belonging eight and fifty Lordshippes and Dignities: but because some of them are vnited two in one, there are but one and fourty of them: they are worth a hundred thousand Duckats a yeere: and they doe also obserue the Order of Saint *Benedict* as their Patron.

This Order had its beginning in the yeare, 1112. When the King of *Leon*, did win the City of *Alcantara*, from the Moores, he gaue it to the Knights of this Order to defend the same.

This Order had its adoption or filiation from that of *Calatrana*, but since they were exempt from it by a Bull, from Pope *Innocent* the second.

The badge whereby these Knights are distinguished from them of *Calatrana*, is, in that these weare a greene Crosse in fashion, but not in colour like to that of *Calatrana*, because that is red.

His Maiesty of *Spayne*, is perpetuall administrator of these three aforesaid Orders. Now the benefit of these three Mastershippes of the aforesaid Orders, the King often lets them to the *Fuerges*, (the great Marchants of *Spayne*,) for three hundred thousand Duckats a yeare, which goes into his

owne purse. Moreouer, these said *Fuercas*, are to pay unto those which are prestred Knights of these Orders and haue no dignity in each of them ouer the thousand Maravedis yearly, to buy them bread and water. This authority is confirmed to the King by the Popes Apostolicall Bull.

Knights of the Order of Christ.

THe King himselfe and the Duke of *Beragans*, are the Chiefe heads of this Order, vnto which belong fourteene Lordships or Dignities, by estimation worth foure and twenty thousand Duc-kats a yeare and more.

This order had its beginning in the yeare 1320. and was both approoued of, and established by the authority of Pope *Johns Bull*, and in the yeare 1323. the demeanes and reuenues thereof were increased and bettered by the King *Don Manuel*.

The Knights of this Order, doe acknowledge onely *Christ*, to be their supream Patron and Protector but vnder him the Pope and the King as his Vicegerent.

The Badge these Knights weare, is a red Crosse, with a white line, drawne through the middle of both parts of it.

Knights

Knights of the Order of Montesa in Valencia.

THE Chiefe of this Order is the Marques of *Nauarres*; and vnto this Order belong thirteene Lordships or Dignities, which are estimated to be worth twenty thousand Duckats a yeare. This Order is much decayed in respect of what it hath beene: thy follow the rule of *Saint Benedict*, and it was confirmed by Pope *Benedict* the thirteenth.

Knights of the Order of Saint Iohn.

THe Chiefe of this Order is the great Master of the Iland of *Malta*; and the Knights of this Order haue for their Revenues (with the *Priorates*) eight hundred thousand Duckats a yeare, in demeanes vnto them apperteyning; their Lordships are, 134.

A Scedule of the Offices of which
the King of Spayne allowes his
Prillie Counsell to dispose of, as
in their owne Donation.

THE Viceroy of Naples.
 The Viceroy of Sicilia.
 The Viceroy of Arragon.

The Viceroy of Valentia.

The Viceroy of Portugall.

The Viceroy of Nauarra.

The Viceroy of Sardinia.

The Viceroy of Peru.

The Viceroy of Mexico.

The Viceroy of the East Indies.

The viceroy of Catalonia.

Generalissimo of the Sea.

Generall of the Gallies of Naples.

Generall of the Gallies of Genoua.

Generall of the Horse of Spayne.

Generall of the Artillery of Spayne.

Generall of the Horse of Flaunders.

Generall

Generall of the Artillery of *Flaunders.*

Generall of the Horſe of *Millan.*

**Generall of the Hombres, or Men at Armes
of *Millan.***

Generall of the plate Galleones.

Generall of the Fleetes.

Admirall of the Fleets.

Generall of the gallies of *Sicilie.*

Generall of the gallies of *Portugall.*

Generall of the gallies of *Catalunia.*

Campmaſter generall of *Spayne.*

Campmaſter generall of *Flaunders.*

Campmaſter generall of *Portugall.*

Gouernour of *Millain,* with the title of *Generalſimo.*

Gouernour of *Galicia,* with the title of *General.*

Generall of the forces of the lower *Palatinate.*

Gouernour of *Oran,* in *Affrick.*

Gouernour of *Alarache.*

Gouernour of *Mammora.*

Gouernour of *Braſil.*

**Gouernours of diuers places in the *East*
and *West Indies,* and Ilands, in the *Ocean* and
*Miditer.***

Mediterranean Sea, and other Frontiers in Barbarie.

Gouvernours of the strong Castles of the Spaniards in Flaunders viz. *Antwerp, Gant,* and *Cambray*, with diuers other petty governments throughout the King of *Spayne* his Dominions.

Embassadours.

THe King of *Spayne* his Embassadour at *Rome.*

The Embassadour in *Germany.*

The Embassadour in *England.*

The Embassadour in *Fraunce.*

The Embassadour in *Flaunders.*

The Embassadour in *Venice.*

The Embassadour in *Genoua.*

The Embassadour in *Sauoy.*

The Embassadour in *Florence.*

Besides these Embassadours hee hath diuers others Agents in *Germany*, and elsewhere.

Also the Councell haue the choosing of *Spia* *Major*, or grand Spie, which is a place of Dignitie in *Spayne.*

Also

All these places and offices of worth, Dignity, and eminence, are (by the Kings permission) in the power and donation, (vpon Consultation) of the Councell of State: but the rest which doe not principally concerne the State, they are referred to the Councell of Warre, to the Councell of *Italy*, the Councell of the *Indies*, the Councell of *Portugall*, the Councell of *Nauarre*, the Councell of *Aragon*, the Councell of *Galicia*, which are all depending on the Councell of State.

There are certaine other Councels, which are not subordinate to the Councell of State, but are absolutely subsisting of themselves, by vertue of their owne authority, as

First, the Councell of Inquisition. The President of which is called the grand Inquisitor, and most commonly is the Kings Confessor, and by his order a Dominican Friar.

This Councell is rather superior then inferior, to the Councell of State for they determine matters of themselves (Concerning matters of Religion) without imploring the assistance of the Kings prerogative, only acknowledging the Popes supremacy as Christs Vicar generall.

Next vnto this is the Councell royall of *Castilla*, or Court Royall of Iustice: The President of which Court in many respects (as the equity of Causes requires) is equall with the King.

He hath continuall insight, into the gouernment of *Spayne*, and hath full power and authority in himselfe to rectifie and reforme by Iudiciary correction, any delinquent that shall transgresse against the

lawes of the Kingdome.

Moreover if any Magistrate, or any others that beare office in the Kingdome (vpon Complaint made vnto him, and sent for by vertue of his warrant) bee found faulty in the administration of Iustice; it is in his power to punish the Magistrate, or Officer according to his delict and offence in that behalfe.

There are subordinate to this Councell, the Chaunceries of *Valladolid* and *Granada* and the *Audiencia*, or Court of Iustice in *Seuill*: and moreover it hath the ordination of threescore and odd *Carridores*, or gouernours of Prouinces, Cities, and Townes in *Spayne*. In a word, it is a Councell of the greatest priuledge and authority in *Spayne*, and therefore the King preferres none to bee President of that Councell, but such a one as he is well assured of his Loyall allegiance to himselfe; and his fidelity and vprightnesse of Conscience in the Administration of Iustice, for the good and tranquillity of his Common weale.

The next is the Councell of *Camera*, or the Kings Priuie-Chamber, which Councell by the Kings speciall direction and licence withall, haue the priuledge to dispose of, and bestow all Church-livings, which are in the Kings gift, as Arch-Bishopricks, Bishopricks, Denaries, Rectories, &c. The King himselfe hauing the same authority from the Pope of *Rome*.

Also the Councell of Orders, which doe onely treat of the seuerall orders of Knighthood, and their Priuiledges, and likewise haue power and authority

thority to question and decide Controuersies, if there bee any such occurrences betwene the said Knights of Orders.

Next is the Councell of *Hacienda*, commonly called the Kings Exchequer.

Next the Councell of accompts, which doeth onely meddle with the Kings Reuenues, Rents, and Subsidies.

Also the Councell of *Crusada*, commonly called the Popes Bull, by vertue of authority whereof, in the Popes name the King of *Spayne*, doth yearly send out a priuiledge throughout his kingdom of *Spayne*, that the inhabitants therein from the age of seauen yeares to threescore, shall haue free leane and liberty to eate *grossura*, that is grosse meates, vii. liuers, lights, necks, and such like partes of any kinde of flesh; on Saturdayes all the yeare long, and likewise Whitemeates in Lent as butter, Cheese, Milke, Egges, and the like; and vpon all fasting dayes throughout the yeare: Also by vertue of the said Bull they obtaine diuerse Pardons, Indulgences, and graces from the Pope, for one whole yeare: and so from yeare to yeare: paying for the same dispensation yearly to the King, one shilling in siluer: all this the Pope giues to the King, as an extraordinary token of his louing fauour to him: the summe in all amounting to aboue two Millions of Duckats a yeare. All this the aforesaid Councell doth order; and receiue the sayd Moneys from the Collectors thereof to the Kings vse.

Lastly, the Councell of *Descargas* called the Councell of discharge, doth at the death of any

King of *Spaine*, treat of the Kings debts (if hee oweth any) and likewise, they doe take care to see the last Will and Testament of the said deceased King performed.

Priuiledges of some of the Nobility of Spayne.

THe Duke of *Igar*, doth euery New-yeares day dine with the King, by vertue of his priuiledge graunted to that Posterity, by the former Kings of *Castilla*; as a requirall of their good seruice done in the Warres against the Moores: and likewise hee is to haue the same sute of apparrell that the King weares the same day.

The Duke of *Arco*, is to haue the same sute the King weares vpon our Lady-day in *September*, although he be not that day at the Court.

The Marques of *Villena*, is to haue the Cup the King drinkes in euery twelfe day, if he be then at Court.

The Countesse of *Gabra*, as customary and by right of priuiledge due vnto her, is to haue yearly the same apparrell that the Queene weares vpon Easter day: or else fifty thousand *Marauedis* in lue of it.

The Countesse of *Palma*, hath the same priuiledge vpon our Lady-day in *September*.

The Earle of *Oropesa*, by his place is to beare the Kings

*Thirtyfour
Marauedis,
makes Six-
pence English.*

Kings naked sword before him throughout all the Kingdome of *Castilla*, vpon occasion of Parliaments, publique actes or meetings: and in the Kingdome of *Arragon*, the Earle of *Sastago* enioyes the same priuiledge: but in their absence, the Master of the Kings Horse is to performe the same office.

Amongst the *Grandes* of *Spayne*, there is no pre-
cedency of place in publique actes, but only the
Constable of *Spayne* is to haue the first place, and
next vnto him the Admirall, and the rest (accord-
ing to our English Prouerbe) first come, first
serued.

*Next vnto the
President of
Castilla, who
takes his place
always next
to the King.*

The Admirall of *Castilla*, (when he hath any oc-
casion to goe to the Councell Royall) hath his
sword by his side; which is not lawfull for any of
the *Grandes* to doe besides himselfe, and the Presi-
dent of the said Councell placeth him on his left
hand.

The Duke of *Madina Coeli*, his priuiledge is euery
yeare vpon Twelke day to petition to the King by
way of clayming right and title to the Kingdome
of *Castilla*, as heire apparant to the same, which his
Maiestie graciously receiues, and giues answer in
these words, *Wee heare you*: and so referres it to
the Councell Royall of *Castilla*, where it rests with-
out any further proceedings.

The libertyes of the Prouince of *Biscay*, haue this
priuiledge that when the King in progresse, or vpon
any other occasion commeth into the same, he is to
haue one foote bare, and his only stile of that Pro-
uince is Lord of *Biscay*, and not King.

Likewise the Nobility and Gentry, of the said

Provinces, are not to be entrained nor attached vpon any crime, or default, but by vertue of a warrant vnder his Maiesties owne hand.

The Priviledges of the Constables of Spayne are these.

IF in former times there happened any difference betwixt party and party, either concerning Religion, or Publique affaires, the parties in Controuersie were to try themselves in the cause by dint of Sword (the King himselfe being present) and the Constable was only to bee Iudge in the cause, as it happened in *Seuill*; in the time of the Catholicke King *Ferdinando* and *Elizabeth* his Queene, betwixt two in Combate: of which *Don Ferdinandes of Vellasco* was Iudge.

Also when there is any open warre in *Spayne*, and that the King giues battaile, the Constable in his owne person is to bee in the forefront of the armie, and to lead them in the field, and vpon a retreat hee is to bring off the reare, although in former times the Lords of *Biscay* had the same place: and after them the Masters of *Santiago*, but now it only and properly belongs to the Constables of *Spayne*.

Moreover the Constable in time of Warre is to quarter the armie for their lodging, and likewise to prize the victualls for the Campe; for assistance wherein hee is to appoint certaine Marshalls and other

other officers to see the same performed.

Also all Proclamations doe issue forth in the name of the King and his Constable, which priuledge none of the Nobility haue but himselfe.

Also the said Constable in time of Warre hath his Kings at Armes, Heraulds, and Sargeants at Armes; and he himselfe may weare an Estoque or Tucke, which none else weare but the King: and for his fee he is to haue one dayes pay in a Moneth throughout the whole Armie of Souldiers: and this Money is payd by the King out of his owne purse, and not by the Souldiers.

Also the Constable although hee bee neither Duke nor Earle, yet he may weare a Coronet in his Scutcheon of armes, by vertue of the priuledge of his place.

Lastly *olivers* the Kings Favourite hath this by right of priuledge from the King, that if any of his Maiesties seruants haue any occasion to speake with him, they must kneele, and most commonly they haue access to him as hee lyeth in his bedde. *Which none char: but himselfe.*

The



*The Order which the King obserues
in his Chappell, and the
Gouernement thereof.*

NOne are to sit with their Hatts on in the Kings Chappell but Grandes, Bishops, Embassadors of Kings: and of *Savoy* and *Venice*; together with the Chaplaines of Honour, and his Maiesties Preachers.

At the right hand of the High-Altar, there is a Bench covered with Carpers, standing close to the wall, which affronts the body of the Church, vpon which forme or bench the Bishops haue their places when they are present at Service.

Neere vnto the Altar (on the same side) is placed a faire Canopie with Curtaines, in which the Kings Chayre is set, hauing a short forme or stoole before him, with a Cushion to leane vpon, as also vpon the ground to kneele vpon, but first there is a Carpet spread vpon the ground, which are all suitable to the colour, of the colour of the Altar, vnlesse the King mourneth.

Next to the Kings curtaine is set a stoole covered with Veluet, whereon the Lord high Steward of the Kings house sits, (with his haron) although he be no Grande: and behind him doe stand two archers of the Guard.

A little

A little lower on the same side is a long bench covered with veluet or tapestrie for the Grandes to sit vpon.

On the left hand of the High-Altar standeth a Cathedrall chayre for the Kings chiefe Chaplayne, which chayre also serues for the Bishoppes (which celebrate Masse) to be inuested in.

Right ouer against the Kings seate is a rich chayre of State, placed for the Popes Nuncio if hee be a Cardinall: if he be none then either Cardinall *Sapata*, or Cardinall *Spinola*, possesse that place being present.

Next vnto this is a long forme covered with veluet for the Popes Nuntio, (if he be not a Cardinall) and the Embassadours from other Countreys, and before them is set another forme covered with veluet for them to leane vpon when they kneele.

Below this are two long formes standing one before another, and reaching almost to the end of the Chappell; and these are also covered with veluet for the Chaplaines of Honour to sit vpon with their Surplesse, and the Kings Preachers to sit vpon with their heads covered.

Behind these formes next to the wall stand the Nobility (which are not Grandes) and Gentry with their heads vncouered, amongst whom do stand the retainers to the Embassadours.

Neere vnto the Kings Canopie, doe stand two Deanes of the Chappell, and Masters of Ceremonies; who are to giue notice to the Dignity that celebrates Masse; to carry the Gospell and Pax to the King to kisse, which when they are brought, the
I
curtaines

curtaines are drawne : and before the Dignitie (which bringeth these to the King) doe walke foure Stewards or Controulers, with their stauos in their hands, and so conducting him in the same maner to the Altar againe, returne to their places behinde the Embassadours where they stand.

The King doeth oftentimes gale way to his Brother to sit with him vnder the Canopie : and also to some one of the Bloud-Royall, who is neere allied vnto him to sit in a backe chayre behind his : who also hath the honour of kissing the Gospell and Pax, with the King and his brother.

At the lower end of the Chappell fight against the High-Altar are foure tribunalls or casements one above another in order.

In the lowest the Queene sits to heare Masse being accompanied with her children, *Infantes* of *Spayne*, the Ladies of Honour, and others her attendants.

This her Casement or Tribunall is made so close that shee may see, and yet not bee seene as shee sits in it.

In the second Tribunall next above the Queenes, made in forme and fashion like to the first, there are certaine formes on which the Nobility and Gentry take their places, where they may sit couered, because it is not accounted as part of the Chappell.

In the other two above these, doe sit the Ladies and others of the Queenes seruants, where also strange Ladies and Gentlewomen, which come to heare Masse may take their places.

There

There is no passage to the two vppermost Tribunalls, but through the Queenes quarter.

Yearly vpon Twelſe day (in Memoriall of the three Kings of the Eaſt) the King offers at the High-Altar, three ſiluer Challices gilt with gold: of which one is dedicated to the *Eſcuriall*, the ſecond remaines in the Chappell, and the third is giuen to ſome poore Pariſh Church at his Maieſties pleaſure and direction.

Likewiſe it is a Cuſtome in *Spayne*, for the King after the firſt yeare of his Coronation, yearly to offer at the High-Altar ſo many Crownes as he is yeares old, which money is diſtributed to the poore by his Maieſties *Almeſmoner*.

When the King goes to the Chappell, his guard of Spaniardes, and Germanes, with their Holberts in their hands do make a Guard for his perſon, from the Prefence to the Chappell: the Spaniards taking the right hand file as the King goes to the Chappell, and the Germanes at his returne backe.

Now for his order of going to the Chappell, firſt goe the Deanes of the Chappell, and Maſters of the Ceremonies: next vnto them the Gentrey of the Court: then the titulars, and after them the ſtewards and Controwlers with ſtaues in their hands, next againe vnto them goe the Grandes two and two together, then next (if there be any) ſome of the bloud Royall, then the King and his Brother, or if his brother be abſent, and a Cardinall preſent, hee goes on his left hand. Now in order follow the Popes Nuntio, and the Embaſſadours: and

after them the Master of the Horse, the Lord high Steward, and Captaine of the Guard: and last of all the Guard of Archers, or pentioners, follow without obseruing any order.

In the same manner likewise the King commeth from the Chappell, only the King (as hee comes out) hath his hat in his hand, till hee commeth to the middest of the Chappell, and then puts it on: which done stepping two paces forward, speakes to those of the blond Royall (immediately going before him) to be couered, and going forward two paces more, turnes about and biddeth the Embassadors be couered, so going to the Chappell doore beckens to the next Grande vnto him, to be couered; which Grande beeing obseruant with low obeysance puts on his hatt, and after him all the rest of the Grantees. And so the King goes to Dinner.

*The State of the King, and
Queene, at Meales.*

Alwayes at Festiuall times they vse to Dine in publicke.

First, for the Queenes Seruice, her Table is placed at the vpper end of the presence, the place being a Boarded ascent a foote higher, then the other part of the floore: and ouer the Table hangs a rich Cannopie of State.

This

This Table is covered with a Carpet, vpon which a Cloath is layd, and vpon this a Leather Carpet, and also a Cloath vpon that: at the vpper end of the Table a seruice is layd for her Maiestie, vpon the first napkin are two loaves set, one white, and another somewhat courser, which most Commonly she eates of.

These two loaves are covered with a napkin, and a Platedish vpon that, and then all is againe covered with a wrought Tablecloth of needlework, her Meate is brought vp in this manner;

First, goe before three Corporalls of the three Guards of the Spaniards, Germanes and Burgundians: after them two Sergeants at Armes, with their Mases of filuer, and gilt, in which are ingraued the Armes of *Castilla* and *Leon*: next vnto them goe foure Stewards or Controulers with staves in their hands, and then the Lord High-Steward with his hatt on; now the first course is brought vp by the Guard, and being brought to the Queenes Table the Lord High-Steward placeth it thereon: which done the Queene commeth out herselfe, and sitting downe one of the Chaplaines sayes grace, and heereupon there is accessse graunted to all strangers into the presence, to see her dine, whilest shee is at dinner there are three Ladies of Honour attending vpon her person, as they all doe in their dayly courses.

One of these Ladies vncouering of the meate dishes, deliuers them to a second, who presents them to the Queene, and if the Queene bee silent thereat, the second Layd deliuers the dish of Meate

(and so one after another in due order) vnto the third who carues thereof to the Queene, and so giues it to a Minino a Noblemans sonne, though somewhat lesse in person, yet in degree aboue the Pages, who carrieth away the same out of the Presence, which first and second dishes are most commonly for the Chaplaine of Honour, who doeth weekly waite in his turne.

These Ladies are richly attired, with towells vpon their shoulders. Now if the Lady aforesaid presenteth a dish of meate to her Maiestie, which she doeth not desire to eate of, shee listeth vp her head, in token she likes it not, and thereupon it is taken away.

For euery dish of meate that the Queene doth taste of, she hath a cleane trencher and napkin deliuered vnto her: and the number of dishes doth not exceede aboue twenty vpon a feastinall day.

When her Maiestie hath any desire to drinke, she bekeneth with her head to one of the three Ladies then attending, who (vnderstanding her meaning by the signe) beckens to one of the Mininos to goe for it: who presently goes, being conducted by one of the Controulers, or Stewards, to the presence doore, where hee departs from him; and then a Yeoman-vsher attends him to the Plate-cubboard, where he takes a Glasse or Cup of Water, (with a bearing plate whereon it stands) and returnes backe to the aforesaid Lady in the same maner that hee went from her; and then the Lady and hee doe both kneele downe to the Queene; and the Lady taking the bearing plate and Cup in her right hand, and

vncovering the Cup with her two middle fingers of her left hand; and the bearing plate with her forefinger and thumbe of the same hand; holds the Cup or Glasse still in her right hand; powring forth a little water out of the Cup into the bearing plate; which she doth taste of, and then presents it to the Queene, who drinks thereof which doth the Lady with due obeysance rising takes the Cup from the Queene, couering it in the same manner as before she did vncover it, and she so deliuereth it to the Mininos, who carrieth it backe in the same manner that he brought it forward to, and ad sheweth it vnto the

The second Course is brought in as the first, with which when the Queene hath ended her souper and banquet is in like manner serued in by the Mininos, who deliuer it into the Ladies hands to place vpon the Table, of which when the Queene hath with content tasted, the Mininos take it away.

Then the Ladies and Mininos take away all but the first cloth that was layed, and then a Bason and Ewre is brought by one of the Ladies, who powreth out the water while the Queene washeth, and one of the Grandes attending with a Towell, doth cast one end of it to the Queene, and so departes, and thus Dinner being ended, all depart to their owne repasts, or Dinners.

But we must note that all the while the Queene is at Dinner all the Grandes (then present) do stand couered with their backs against the wall, and so doe the Ladies on the other side, which doe not for the present attend the Queenes person, each Lord in the

the meane time courting and conferring with his beloued Ladies: and likewise the Ladies with their affected Lords; and so the Ladies that waite, doe sometimes take occasion to greet and salute their louers, whom they intend to make their Lords and Husbands.

Now all this while Drummes are beating, Trumpets Sounding, and lowd Musicke playing below in the great Court.

The King is serued in the same manner of State; Ladies attendants only excepted, in whose place the *Gentiles bombres de La Boca*, or Gentlemen-tasters, doe performe their offices: but if the King and Queene dine together then the attendants waite on both sides.

The

*The order and manner of the Kings
and Queenes, going abroad in
their Coach.*

First a little, before they go to their Coach, the Drummes beate and Trumpers sound to giue notice to the Nobility, and Gentry at Court, to be ready with their attendance, then not long after the King, and Queene goe to their Coach in this manner:

The Queene goes on the Kings right hand, and before them go the Groomes of his Maiesties Bed-chamber, and the Gentiles *hombres de la Boca*, or tasters to the King, with the Stewards, Controulers, and the rest of the officers of his Maiesties House-hold with the Minioes and Pages.

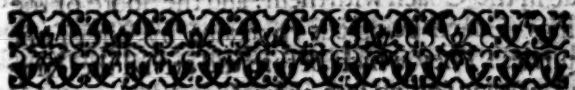
After them, next follow the Lord and Lady hie Chamberlaines, and the Ladies and Maides of Honour, and at their going into the Coach, one of the Quirries puts down the Boote, & then going to the Coach side, the King himselfe armes the Queene into the Coach, and placeth her on his right hand; and after going in himselfe, is helped in by the Chiefe *Sumillier du Corps*, Gentleman, or Squire of his body. Sometimes the Kings Brothers & Sisters

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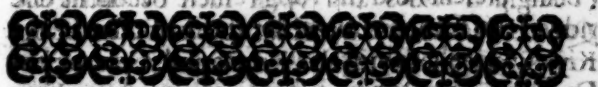
(being present) and the Kings chiefe Favourite doe ride in the Coach with them: and the boote of the Kings Coach being put vp againe by one of the Quirries: They which before did attend the King and Queene (going into their Coach) take another Coach by themselves and ride next before the King; and after the Kings Coach, doth ride the Ladie High-Chamberlaine, and other Ladies, and Maides of Honour in other Coaches, those Noblemen which are the best beloued friends affording them their willing and ready assistance vpon such occasions, which at other times is not vsuall with them, neither permitted: After they are all settled in their Coaches, this order is obserued.

First, rides the Captaine of the Guard, with a truncheon in his hand and often without his cloake.

Then follow the two Guardes of Spaniards and Germanes, after them the Stewards, and Masters of the Horse in their Coaches: and next to them the Kings Coach with sixe Horses, and his footemen on both sides; and his Pages with their hats in their hands, *en querto* or without cloakes next to the Boote of the Coach of each side: and oftentimes with their hands vpon the same.

After the Kings Coach ride some of the Minions on Horsebacke without Cloakes also, some two of them each carrying a piece of Taffara for the Kings hat, and somethings of the Queenes.

After these follow the Lady Chamberlaines and other Coaches of Ladies, with their Guardians or Keepers (which are old men on horseback by them) and so the rest of the attendants as they follow.



*The Manner of the Kings Riding
foorth on Horsebacke, to any
Publicke Actes, Meetings
and Assemblies.*

First, warning given of his going abroad as before, his horse is brought from his stable to the Court gate in this manner.

First of all before the Horse, goe all the Masters, Groomes, Lackies and other officers of the Stable on foote, and vncouered, in number about a hundred persons.

Next is the Kings horse led by a lackie, and on each side two Quirries bare headed.

After the horse next followes the Master of the Kings horse, well mounted, and having his head couered: and after him followeth his Lieutenant with his hatt off, and then the three Guardes, of Spaniards, Germanes, and Burgundians.

When his Maiestie is on horsebacke he goeth out of the Court in this manner.

Formost of the company goe all the subordinate or inferiour officers on foote, and vncouered; and if it bee to any Feasts (as *Inigo de Zorras* and *Inigo de Causas*, as the baiting of Bulls, and darting of reeds *viz: Wild* (on horseback) there ride before him Trumpeters *Bulls.* and Drummers, with kettle drums vpon Mules.

At such times and vpon such occasions the Queene rides abroad with him: both of them being royally attended with the Pages and Gentlemen longing to the Court.

But if hee goeth to any other Publicke meetings, then attend vpon him all the Gentlemen of his House and Court.

There are other houses of Parliament viz. Arragon, Portugall, Valencia and Catalonia, &c.

The Magistrates of the Towne with all the Titulars, Burgeses of Parliament (which in Castilla, are but sixe and thirty) Kings at Armes, Mace-bearers, with the Armes of Castilla and Leon, the Lords Stewards or Controulers, next after all these the Lord-high-steward with his Ensignes: next to him the Earle of Aragon, (who still beares the naked sword before the King) last of all follow the Grandees accompanying his Maiestie, his Queenes going along by his stirrope vncovered.

After the King rides the Master of the Horse, then next the Councell royall of Castilla, and if there are any more Councells (then present) they ride before amongst them of the Nobility, according to their places.

Also at this time two of the Guards, viz. the Spanish and Germans, do walke with their Halberts on both sides of the Kings Coach; and the Guard of Burgundians on Horsebacke with their Petterels.

When the King goeth not to any of these Publicke actes or meetings, he rides more privately and lesse attended.



A SCHEDULE OF THE
Parish-Churches, and Mo-
nasteries of Friars,
in MADRID.

- S**aint Maries the prime Church.
Saint Saluador.
Saint Johns.
Saint Nicholas.
Saint Michell.
Saint Iuste.
Saint Fines.
Saint Lewis Chappell of ease to Saint
Fines.
Saint Martins a Parish and Conuenticle of
Benedictine Friars.
Saint Placedo a Chappell of ease to it.
Santa Cruza.
Saint Sebastians

Saint Andrewes.

*The Parish of the Passion, Chappell of ease
to the same.*

Saint Peter.

*The Conuenticles of Friars,
or Monasteries.*

Saint Ieroms.

Saint Bernards.

Saint Martines.

Saint Nonuerta.

Our Ladies of Atochia.

Saint Thomas his Colledge.

*The Colledge of Donna Maria of Arra-
gon.*

*The Colledge of the Iesuites, Casa Professa
of the Iesuites.*

The Noniciade of the Iesuites.

The Monastery of Saint Philip.

The Monastery of Saint Francis.

The Caputchins.

San-

Sandiego.

De Mercede.

Santa Barbara.

The Recolets.

The Carmen which goe not barefooted.

The Carmen which goe barefooted.

Saint Basil.

The Hly-Trinity.

The Recolett Trinitarians.

The Victoria.

Besides diuers Chappels or Cells, and almost
as many Monasteries of *Nunnes.*

*Certaine other speciall briefe Obser-
uations concerning the King
and State of Spayne.*

First the King of *Spayne*, (for his Priuacie and
secret overseeing the Councell, and hearing of
their particular Allegations, Determinations, and
Censures, concerning matters in causes brought and
discussed before him) hath his private Window
where he may see and heare, yet neither be seene nor
heard, the cause of which first inuention was imagi-
ned, and likely to be in the King for the vpright
administration

administration of Iustice.

Also his Maiestie referueth two dayes in the weeke, to receiue petitions with his owne hands, from the petitioners in his chamber of presence: and on those dayes any one may more freely haue access to his royall person then to his fauorite.

Also there are petitions to bee deliuered to the Councell of state, which are not first deliuered to the King: but receiued by the Secretary of State, and so read to the Councell to consider of: but if any petitions concern a weighty cause, appealing to the Kings examination and censure, then the Councell make referment therof to his Maiestie, who calleth vnto himself foure more (with his fauourite) & so giue satisfaction to the petitioners as the equity of their causes requireth. Now the Councell themselves seldome giue an absolute deniall to any petitioners but hold them in suspence with demurres and procrastinations.

The Kings audience to Embassadours.

VWhen any Embassadour commeth with an Embassage to the King of *Spainie*, hee is brought to the Court by some Noblemen, (as it shall please the King to giue direction) and so to haue access to his presence where he sits, in his Chayre of State, and his Grandes only standing on
both

both sides of him: now vpon the deliuey of the Embassage and the Kings approbation thereof, his Maiestie graceth the Embassadour with a seate neere him selfe; or some such like not ordinary fauour. Now the consideration of the Embassage is referred to the Councell of State, or to such amongst them as his Maiestie shalbe pleased to nominate and appoint, and vpon his dispatch, the king graaties him either with a Chayne of Gold, or some such like free gift.

The demeanour of the Spaniards in these Times.

THese generally are of an apt and quicke apprehension, soone comming to maturity of pollicie: their allegiance to their King is faithfull; are sober and vigilant, but miserable and cowerous: yet both temperate and hardie in time of warre.

They desire much to be curiously apparelled in blacke, and their chiefeest delights for recreation and pleasure are feates of Armes and Hor.s for seruices.

They vse often to stand much vpon and boast more of their Gentilitie, and Pedegree, otherwayes very ciuill in their Conuersation.

They in no wise affect a Countrey life, but are much addicted to Courtlike residency and habitation.

Also they are full fraught with Complementall Verboſitie:

They hate Duells, but often ſe private quarrelling in the ſtreets, and are much giuen to ſuddaine desperate ſtabbing: as alſo to Ventry and Women.

Nothing is more fearefull to them then the terror of the Inquiſition, and nothing almoſt more deſired by them then a King of a blacke complexion.

Their Women are ſober, and of a decent proportion, but of a ſwarthie complexion: amiable, and louing to their husbands, and kinde to their friends, in doing good vnto them, according to their ability.

They are ſtately in carriage, and much addicted to painting and perfuming of themſelues.

Neither they, nor their children, drinke any wine, but water.

The pureſt and beſt language is in *Caſtile*, which comes very neere to the Latine.

They of the Province of *Biſcay*, doe ſtill retain their old accuſtomed language or ſpeech: ſo doth *Portugall*, *Galicia* and *Catalunia*.

The Language of the Kingdome of *Seuill*, *Murcia*, *Valencia*, and *Granada* are much corrupted with the *Arabian*, and *Moriſco* ſpeech, but chiefly, by the common ſort

*The King of Spaynes reuenues,
and his Forces at Sea,
and on Land.*

THe King of *Spayne*, his reuenues (within his Dominions) are esteemed to be no lesse worth then twenty Millions of Duckats a yeare: but in regard of the long continuance of Warre in *Flanders*, (which since the beginning thereof hath cost the King more then three score Millions) and the continuall charge he is at of Garrisons in *Affrica*; besides his Sea forces and sundry great enterprizes, hee is much impouerished and indebted: for hee oweth about twenty Millions of Duckats to the *Genoueffes*, besides diuers other seuerall ingagements, for which he payeth yearely interest: so that most commonly hee is so much behind hand as the full value of his Plate-fleete comes to, if it returne safe home to him, now the Kings part of that fleete cometh not to about seven Millions, or thereabouts, the rest being the Merchants, amounting to so much as the Kings Share or rather more.

The Kings part is most commonly transported for payment of his debts to *Genoua*, so soone as it is brought home.

His reuenues of estate doth more consist of Cu-

stomes and taxes, then Crowne land or proper meanes of his owne.

The taxes and imposts, are more heavy leuied vpon *Castilla*, then any other part of his Dominions, and some Prouinces are free by right of priuiledge, as *Biscay*, *Valentia*, *Aragon* and *Catalonia*.

In *Portugall* the King hath giuen (for tearme of some liues) most part of his reuenues to reteine their fidelity to his Crowne.

For the Kingdome of *Naples*, the King doeth yearely giue vnto the Pope on good Friday (for his absolution from excommunication (on the same day) which is Customarie) a Ienner (most commonly of Colour white) which is taught to kneele downe, and the same Ienner in the same manner vpon the said day is presented to the Pope with a purse of gold about his necke: which the Pope accepts as a token of his Maiesties Fealty to his holynesse: but the King of *France* doth not acknowledge any such matter, but doth lay claime to the Kingdome of *Naples*, as hereditary to his Crowne.

This Kingdome of *Naples* for wealth (in respect of the continent doth exceede most Kingdomes of Christendome. For this Kingdome with *Sicilie*, *Millane*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Flanders* and *Burgundie* doe yeeld the King about eight Millions a yeare, none of which is put into the Kings Cofers except a little from *Naples* and *Sicilie*: the rest and more is disbursed for the maintenance of his Viceroyes, Gouvernours, Captaines, Garrisons, Officers, and other charges in that behalfe.

The Kingdome of *Spayne* in imposts, Bulls of

Crusada,

Grasada, and Ecclesiasticall first fruits, doth yeeld vnto the King at the least sixe Millions of Duckats a yeare: which are disbursed for the maintenance of his Court, payment of Pensions, and defraying of Charges in Martiall affaires.

For men at Armes the King is able to furnish, and hath ready vpon very short warning (if there should happen any suddaine inuasion) fifty thousand foote, and twenty thousand Horse or rather more, all which haue continually compleate Armes in a readinesse as they themselves are, to serue the King in land seruice.

For Sea forces besides the Plate fleet (which most commonly with Merchants Shippes are three-score sayle) he hath at *Cales* and *Gibraltar*, sixteene floute men of Warre to maintaine the Streights and cleare the Coasts.

Also at *Lisborne*, for the maintainance of the Coast of *Portugall*, he hath twelue men of Warre, the Admirall of which is of a thousand Tunne burthen.

Likewise in *Biscay*, he maintaines ten men of War more, for the safegard of those parts and *Galicia*.

Now besides all these hee hath some foure and thirty Gallies for clearing of his Coasts, in the summer time especially.

In the Kingdome of *Naples*, his Maiestie hath nine or tenne great Shippes for Sea seruice, besides foure and twenty Gallies, and fiftene more in the Kingdome of *Sicilie*, besides those of *Genua*.

Now as the Marriners are not very skilfull so they most commonly take with them no more prouision

for Anchors, Cables, and Tacklings, then need requires for the present, and few good Gunners they have of their owne Nation, but are beholding to English, and other strangers.

Indeed few doe desire to be Saylers or Mariners, in regard the land Souldiers, have alwayes the preheminance over them, and their Shippes are full furnished with them.

Now when there is any doubt of the safety of the Plate fleet, most of the above said Kings Shippes goe to meete them for their safe Conduet, and Conuoy home.

The severall Kingdomes or Prouinces in *Spainne*, are these, *Toledo, Seuill, Cordona, Iacn, Leon, Nauarre, Valentia, Gibraltar, Granada, Murcia, Castilla, Galicia, Aragon, Catalonia, Portugall* the Segniory of *Biscay*, the Algarues of *Algezira*.

When any Proclamation issueth from his Maiestie vpon any publique occasion, his titles prefixed are these. *Philip* by the grace of God, King of *Castilla, Leon, Arragon, the two Sicilies, Ierusalem, Portugall, Nauarre, Granada, Toledo, Valentia, Galicia, Majorca, Seuill, Sardinia, Cordona, Corcica, Murcia, Iacn, the Algaues of Algezira, Gibraltar the Canarie-Ilands, the East and West Indies*, and all the islands, and firme Land of the Ocean Sea; Arch-Duke of *Austria*, Duke of *Burgandie, Brabant, and Millane*, Earle of *Asbourg, Flaunders, Tiroll and Barcelona*, Lord of *Biscay, Molina*, else now after these Titles, and Proclamation expressed, he in *Spainne*, only vseth, *I the King*. But when vpon any occasion hee writeth to the States of *Flaunders*, he writes, *I Philip Earle of Flaunders*.

The

The Cities in Spayne are these, *Seuill, Granada*, There are one
Cuenca, Soria, Auila, Cordona, Iaca, Toledo, Guadaluja, by two Parli-
Segonia, Salamanca, Camora, Valladolid, Burgos, Toro, ment men cho-
Leon, Murcia, all these are to render their seruice to sen in euery Ci-
 his Maiestie vpon any occasion of Parliament, being ty which stand
 thereunto called, and also *Madrid*, although it bee no for the whole
 Citie, but the only place of the Kings residence in Provinces.
 Court.

Cities in Galisia.

Compostella.
 Tuie.

In Austria of Oniedo.

Mondenedo.

Leon.

Pomperado.

In Austria S. Ellene.

S. Ellene.

In Biscaj.

Vitoria.

In Nauarre.

Pampelone.

In Catalonia.

Barcelona.

Tarragone.

Moufon.

Seguenca.

In Arragon.

Saragosa.

Tarrell.

Duraga.

Valencia.

In Valencia.

Cuenca.

Segonia.

Oraguella.

In Mancha.

Alacauise.

Segura.

In Granada.

Granado.

Almerie.

Carthagena.

Murcia.

Gudix.

In Andalusia.

Sevil.
 Cadix.
 Medina Sidonia.
 Esica.
 Iacu.
 Mallega.
 Zxeres.
 Cordona.
 Vbeda.
 Bacca.
 Adujar.

In the Countie.

Aymonte.

In Castilla.

Burgos.
 Taragone.
 Guadaluja.
 Segonia.
 Calohorra.
 Zamora.
 Toro.
 Medina del Campo.
 Salamanca.

In Toledo.

Ciudad Royall.
 Alcala de Henares.
 Toledo.

In Estremadura.

Placentia.
 Ayula.
 Badajos.
 Merida.

In Portugall.

Lisbonc.
 Euora.
 Coimbra.
 Porto.
 Braga.
 Braganca.
 Ciudad Roderigo.
 Beiria.
 Cono.
 Osiuensa.
 Eluas.
 Gnarda.
 Settuual.
 Lelues.
 Leria.

**A note of all the Hauens, Portes and
Fishing Townes, vpon the Coast of Spayne,**

from *Fontarabie* in *Biscay*, to *Barcelona* in
the *Mediterranean Sea*.

In Biscay.

Fontarabie, a bard Hauen.
Passage and Rendrie, an open Hauens.

S. Sebastian, a bay Hauens.

Suinaj and Guistarie, bard.

Monrica and Dena, Fishing townes,

Mondac and Alequito, Fishers.

Vermoo and Placentia, Fishers.

Bilbao and Portugalete, bard.

In Asturias.

Alaredo a Key Hauens.

S. Ander an open Hauens.

S. Vincent de la Barkera Fishers.

Ariba de Sella Fishers.

Villa vitiola Fishers.

Chinchon a Key.

Torre Fishers.

Pena Fishers.

Loarca bard.

Aniles bard.

In Galicia.

Riba deo bard.

Vuero and Sidra Fishers.

Farroll open.

The Greyne open.

Manges bard.

M

Corcullans

Corcauana bard.

Muros bard.

Porta Victra bard.

Vigo and *Bajone* open.

In the Countie.

Aymonte a bard hauen.

Selua and *Palos* Fishers.

In Andaluzia.

S. Lucar de Barameda, stands in the entrance of the
riuer *Guadalquivir*, which goes vp to *Senill*, and doth
consist most of Fishers.

Senill a bard hauen.

Rota a key.

Cadix open.

S. Marie port bard.

Streits toward Barcelona.

Gibraltar an open Rode and Key.

Grand Malega a Key Rode.

Maruela an open Rode.

Velez Malega a key Rode.

Almerie Fishers.

Carthagena a Hauen.

In Valentia.

Alicante the port of *Valentia* a Hauen.

Valentia a Creeke.

Empullas.

Taragona.

Palamos.

Empurias.

Rosas.

Barcelona an open Hauen.

} all Fishers.

In Portugall.

Camina bard.

Viana bard.

Villa de Gonde bard.

Auerd bard.

Porto de Portugall bard.

Casau Fishers.

Lisbone open.

Sensembra bard.

Satum open.

Lagos a Key.

Villa-nova bard.

Raronillas bard.

Figera.

Tauilla.

Casfmariti.

} Fishers.

Donely touch the great inconuenience that Brasse ^{The Brasse}
Coynes, hath and doeth daily produce in Spayne. ^{Coyne of}
Philip the second being strained in Moneys, to sup- ^{Spayne.}
ply his present necessities in Warre, gaue birth to
this Monster, in Coyning fve Millions of Brasse
in seuerall pieces, the greatest peeces are called
Quartillas, of the which eight and a halfe make two
Royalls, which is tweluepence English, one pound of
Brasse makes threescore and odde of them. Since
which time they haue bene Coyned by *Philip* the
third, and *Philip* the fourth now reigning, about
eight Millions more. The Easterlings discovering
the benefit and profit thereof, haue at seuerall times
fraughted the king of Spaynes Dominions with thirty
Millions more being brought in vnder hand. At
the

the first it past as currant as their silver, onely one Royall in a hundred Royalls abated; but since (to the great detriment of the Subject) which rayled to two, and so to sixty in the hundred exchange, which occasioned the State of *Spain*, to beget into the secret, and to redresse the error, the cure was as generous as the sore. For the better sort of people having gotten (through the scarcity of Silver which hath beene in *Spain* this seauen yeares) the most part of this Brasle coyne into their hands, which caused his Majesties Treasury to receive their rents in Brasle in stead of Silver. Now for the prevention of future inconveniences, and to frustrate the Easings, the State of *Spain* hath decreed that this Coyne shall passe currant but for halfe the value, which losse falling vpon the better sort of people, they to saue themselves haue inhaunted their Commodities to the double value thereof; so that the poorer sort of people are not onely deposed of all commerce, but strayned in their provision of daily sustenance, to the hazard of their liues; the Exchange holding still to twenty in the hundred.

The cireuite of *Spain*, is five hundred and forty Leagues by Sea, and fourscore by land, to all alonge eightscore hundred English Miles, many most singulars I could here recite, as of their Cities, Townes, and transportable commodities which the Kingdome affords, but I presume they are already divulged, and therefore I will not trouble the Readers patience with any more at this time.

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